## Business Notices.

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No man of any pretensions to fashion or gentility, now a days,
negieta to purchase his Hars at Kaox's. No 212 Broadway,
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## New Bork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

D. HILLIYOS, Perreville. What State !

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in early to-day. Price, \$1 a

The President's Message was delivered to the several news papers yesterday, about 14 p. m.-In ample time for each office to put it in type in season for the mails which close about o'clock, had the person who put up the file in Washington known enough to have inclosed in each package two copies in stead of one, as the document was printed on both sides, and out of register at that. When will officials and others learn that it is very inconvenient and improper to send important mat er to a newspaper office which is either written or printed on both sides? In the present case, we presume that most of the papers were unable to get the Message off in the regular course of the mails yesterday. The Herald, having been favored with a copy in advance, by Mr. Buchanan or some satellite, was enabled to issue to before the other offices could place the copy in the hands of their compositors.

The Mails for Europe, per steamer Africa, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

In Senate yesterday, Mr. Douglas, immediately after the reading of the President's Message, opened the Kansas ball in a few cautious but sigtificant remarks, indicating his purpose to oppose the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. Mesers. GWIN of California, STUART of M chigan. TRUMBULL, HALE and SEWARD likewise broke ground sgainst the latest dodge of Border Ruffianism. Mesers. JEFF. Davis, Mason of Va , and BIGLER of Pa indicated their entire agreement with the President. Mr. Bigler seemed considerably to overrate the importance of whatever he might say or do on the subject. The Main Question will inevitably come up at an early day.

In the House, the subject of Printing engrossed the talking moments of the Session. There was a good deal of vague talk about corruption, extravagance, &c., in this department of expenditure; but when Mr. Grow suggested the true remedya giving out of the work by contract to the lowest bidder or bidders-there was no responce from the stronger side of the House. No Printer was chosen, however, and there is still room for hope that the quarrels of the majority rather than any anxiety to save the Public Money will impel enough of them to unite in support of this most desirable

The Democratic General Committee for 1857 held its final meeting at Tammany Hall last evening. and took the back track with regard to its late expulsion of Sickles and Gunther for openly supporting Mayor Tiemann. The anti-Wood men rallied their full strength last night, shamed some of their possum-playing brethren into standing by their colors, settled a contested seat from the IXth Ward in favor of their own side, and finally passed a resolve in effect recalling the ostracism of Sickles and Gunther, by the decisive vote of 51 to 43. Fernando and brother Ben were on hand, and were utterly astounded at finding themselves thus de feated in what they had regarded as their citatel. They went home sadder if not wiser men than they rose in the morning. Thus the Dead Rabbit gave his last kick, and now lies on his back stiff as a poker and cold as a wedge. Good night to him!

News from the Utah Expedition, as late as the 3d ult., has been received at St. Louis. The Mormone had run off six bux dred head of cattle in sight of Col. Alexander's camp, near Ham's Fork, and there had been a slight skirmish between his troops and the Saints, in which several of the latter had been captured. Col. Johnson had probably joined Col. Alexander, and it was thought that Col. Cook's command would be with them shortly. The army expected to Winter on Green River at Heary's Fork. Gov. Corming and suite were anxious to press forward to sait Lake City; but the Mormons were thought to be test on resistance to civil officers as well as to the military.

Mr. Buchanan, our citizens have heard with in credulity, but with decided interest, has undertaken to build up the "Black Republican" cause of this Emporium, where it has hitherto stood rather below par. He has declared war upon the Demceratic supporters of Mayor Tiemann, by removing JOHN McKEON from the post of District Attorney. It is to be fairly presumed that this blow is to be followed up by the removal of Messrs. Butterworts and other high functionaries who likewise openly opposed Wood's reelection, while Ryaders and the larger crowd who were content to knife him mere quietly will escape.

The Post says:

"It is reported that Ganeral Cass might have pre-vested this step, but declined to interfere.
"It is probable that Samuel J. Tilden will be ap-pointed Mr. McKeon's successor, though the compli-ment of an offer of it will be paid to Judge Parker,

We trust wheever takes Mr. McKeon's place will put the law to the slave-traders who infest our port as faithfully as Mr. M. has done. With such

Puling as prevails in our Courts, it requires a thoroughly resolute and faithful District Attorney to keep these pirates within the bounds of external

The Supreme Court of the United States conven ed at Washington on Monday. All the Judges were present. The place of Judge CURTIS has not yet been filled, though it is supposed that Mr. Calf-FORD of Maine is tolerably sure of it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE has been so thoroughly anticipated and foreshadawed by the devel opments of the last few weeks, that its promulgation commands less interest, and its positions excite less surprise than they would otherwise have done. Still, its main feature exhibits striking'y the recent and rapid advance of the Slave Power toward complete domination within the nominally Free States as well as those avowedly subject to its sway. To this feature, we ask emphatic and fixed attention.

The Malakoff of the Northern advocates of the Nebraska bill was the asserted right of each political community to frame and adopt such social and political institutions as a majority of its members should deem most conducive to their own permarent well-being. "Why not," it was constantly asked, "allow Kaneas, and all States hereafter to be created, to adopt or reject Slavery as its own People aball see fit, just as New-York and Pennsy!van'a and Vermont severally did? Why deny to their People a right which we claim for ourselves? Why apply one rule to Territories and another to States?" Such was the train of argumentation which induced a large portion of the North and West to acquiesce in the repeal of the Missouri Restriction embedied in the Nebrasks-Kansas bill. At least a thousand Democratic speeches have been made in Congress and before the People, purporting to defend the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" for Territories as well as States.

But the bill had not been long passed before the South began to advance her demands and to claim of the Free States a recognition of the right of each slaveholder to settle with his slaves in any Territory, in defiance of any adverse local sentiment or legislation. The Democratic politicians of Penusylvania were, as usual, foremost in the race of submission to this new demand. Senstor Brodhead got the start, and Mr. J. Glancy Jones soon followed. In regular course thereafter, the last Democratic National Convention resolved that the People of the Territories, " whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it," may "form State Constitutions, " with or without domestic Slavery' - maintaining an expressive si'ence on the subject of their right to exclude or inhibit S'avery while they remained Ter-

The step next in order was the Dred Scott decisien, whereby the Supreme Court denied to Congress, as well as to the People of the Territories, any right to exclude Slavery from those Territories respectively; and this was backed by Mr. Buchanan in his Silliman letter as follows:

" Slavery existed at that period [passage of the Ne braska Act, and still exists in Kassas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at length been decided by the bigtest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is

Mr. Buchapan now follows up this blow by therough indersement of the late bogus Constitutional Convention in Kaneas, with all its doings, and plumply says that, no matter how generally and indignantly the People of Kunsas shall repudiate that body and its acts, they shall have the force of legal authority. "If any portion of the "inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportu-"nity to do so having been presented,

"they alone will be responsible for the conse-"quences"-though they are not allowed to vote on nine-tenths of the Constitution proposed for their government except "for" it. But suppose a majority vote "For the Constitution without Slavery." the result will nevertheless be the Conetitution with Slavery-only that the future importation of Slaves is forbidden. To entitle any e to vote, he must, if challenged, swear to support this Constitution, which he is only allowed to vote "for," not against; and though nine-tenths should vote for it without Slavery, Slavery is nevertheless to continue, and " No alteration [ of this Con "stitution] thell be made to affect the right of "property in Slaves." All this Mr. Buchanan indorses as proper, reasonable and just, closing the

subject as follows : "Should the Constitution without Slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of preperty in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater, the provision would be equally just and researche. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of ore and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatseaver is recognized as property by the common whatever is recognized as property by the common Constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves aircady in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished Slavery."

Will any one say how it is possible, in accordance with the President's logic, ever herea'ter to form a new State in which there shall be no Slavery at all We who prefer that sort of a State are not yet formally outlawed, though so many of us as happen to live in Kansas are practically under the ban. Suppore, now, that nineteen twentieths of the People of New-Mexico choose to organize a State Government under which no human being shall be legally held in Slavery to another. But a few slaves have already slipped in, while the Supreme Court and Mr. Buchanan maintain that there was no power anywhere to exclude Slavery, and our State finds them in position. Is there no way whereby nineteen-twentieths of the free inhabitants can emancipate themselves from the iron yoke of the remain ing twentieth? What are the vast majority to do? Mr. Buchsnar, indeed, affirms that "If her Consti-· tution on the subject of Slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of her people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period." Well: supose they do change it, and forbid Slavery, what of t? Must not the Supreme Court inevitably, in accordance with Mr. Buchanan's doctrine just quoted. protect those "rights of property in slaves," which the President holds it so "just and reasonable" that the Constitution should uphold ! If this "property " cannot be "summarily confiscated," can it be legally confiscated at all? Think of this.

Mr. Buchanan labore anxiously to palliste his de sertion of Walker, but with palpable ill success. In his Inauguraliast March, he pronounced it "the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every res ident inhabitant [of Kaness ] the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote." "The schole Territorial question," he proceeded, I teer force of some thousands for an Indian expedi-

" should thus be settled on the principle of Popu-"lar Sovereignty." Does the doige submission in Kapese conform to this requirement ! Are citizens who are required first to swear to support a Constitution before they can vote on it at all, and then are not allowed to vote against but only "for" it, treated according to the promise of the Inaugural? If you can say yes, look at the President's carefully elaborated instructions to Gov. Walker, erjoining on bim that

"When a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or vio-

Those instructions cannot be obliterated. The President now tells us that he "merely said" what we have just quoted. True, he "merely said" t; but what reason does he give for not doing as he ' said " he would ? There stands Gov. Walker on that very dectrine, with the People of Kansas behird him, demanding that what the President ' merely said," he shall now make good. People of the United States! it is your business to take care that he does it!

The President's bark, with respect to the Banks. s rather loud, but there is no bite behind it. He rails and arraigne, but his propositions of reform are most lamb-like. He does not even suggest a tax on the future issues of Bank Notes, which would at once have restricted their circulation and replenished our hungry Treasury; and his proposed Bankrupt Law for Corporations would prove, if enacted, one of the poorest devices for locking stable doors after the exit of stolen steeds ever yet contrived. Under the laws of our own and other Free Banking States, it could hardly be regarded as a punishment. The Bank of Tuckshoe, we will suppose, stops payment-not a very violent supposition-and the District Attorney proceeds to collect and distribute its assets, under the President's Bankrupt law. Very good: its managers pext day establish The Tuckshoe Bank-or Tae Patricts' Bank at Tuckaboe, if they thought their rose would smell any sweeter by that name-and resume the issue of bills by the ream. What is the use of setting up a scarecrow that will scare Lobody ?

The President is wofully mistaken in supposing that the suspension (so called) of the Banks has wrought any great mischief. On the contrary, that Suspension produced an immediate and sensible relief. It was the enormous aggregate and general diffusion of our indebtedness, foreign and demostic, that was crushing and threatened to ruin us. Every day's contraction, rendered necessary by the maintenance of Specie Payments, was breaking more and more of us, and reducing the residue to the verge of insolvency. Banks were breaking, merchants failing, factories and iron-works stopping, and the business and industry of the country becoming rapidly paralyzed. Had the Banks mainta red Spec e Payments to this hour, the number of barkrupts and of laborers out of employment would have been double what it is. The Suspension saved thousands and relieved nearly all-but it was not a kind of relief that a nation should be proud of. It was the relief of qualified insolvency. We quite agree that such expedients should be avoided, if possible; but the fault was neither wholly nor mainly that of the Banks. Every man who had bought property or borrowed and spent money, promising to pay it on a certain day, and finding himself unable when that day arrived, was just as truly responsible for the revulsion as the Banks were. These who have kept out of debt through the last ten years, have a right to throw stones, but not particularly at the Banks. When the bowlders begin to circulate, every one who ewes a dellar may as well dodge. It will be decidedly safe.

We heartily desire the enactment of a National Bankrupt Law, but not half a one. Let it take hold of corporations and individuals indifferently; and while it summarily compels the dishones; debtor to disgorge, let it relieve the honest bankrupt from further legal persecution. We trust the present Congress will pass such a law, and if any Banks or other corporations come within its purview, let them abide the consequences. But let us not be dragged into a Bank war, now that we are in the very crisis of a straggle for the Rights of Man.

While the President's Message contains much that we strongly dissent from, we also fied much in it to approve. Its condemnation of Fillibusterism is so frank and hearty that we do not care to remember that it emanates from the author of the Osterd Manifesto, who was ardently supported by all the Fillibusters in the country. Its language with regard to our Foreign Relations is generally discreet and conciliatory. Spain furnishes s marked exception to this. The President is silent with regard to Cuba, but is evidently inclined to have grounds of quarrel with the mother country always ready. He wants Congress to appropriate money for the payment of the outrageous Amistad c'aim, which we presume will not be done. He is anxious to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, not being able to agree with the British Government in expounding it.

We like his outspoken advocacy of the Pacific Railroad, but don't like the parrow Military grounds on which he bases it, nor his zealous partisanship for the Southern route. We regret that he does not endorse the beneficent principle of Free Lands for the Landless and No Lands for forestallers and speculators, but what he does say respecting the Public Lands is very well We regret the absence from the Message of any recommendation of reduction of high saleries, and especially of the \$3,000 per annum to Congress. What it says of the impropriety of loading down Appropriation bills with all manner of incongruous r ders is very just; so is its urgent solicitation that all bills be sent to the President in such season that he may fairly consider before he is required to sign them. Everybody realizes the justice of this, and President after President remonstrates against it yet the grievance is not abated.

We trust Congress will not add four regiments o our Standing Army, as the President desires. A Standing Army is at best a solecism in a Republic in the middle of the XIXth Century; but our Army is the perfection of absurdity. Every soldier wa have sent to the Pacific has cost the Government more than \$1,000 by the time his foot presses the soil of California or Oregon; yet his place might be supplied by a better man obtained on the spot at a cost of less than \$100 under a system combining the staff of a regular army with the employment of well-paid volunteers as required, and only so long as required, with the right to choose their own officers of the line. There is not a Congressions! District in all the West which could not under this system, readily furnish a most efficient volun-

tion whenever such service should be required. How much lorger must the machinery of berbarism and despetiem be relied on, regardless of its fitness, to upheld the rights and institutions of calightened freemen ?

As the telegrapher from Congress to the Associated Press does not seem to consider the action of the Republican Senators of any consequence, we are a day late in stating that they cart nineteen votes for HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine for President pro tem. of the Serate, against twenty eight for Gov. Fitzpatrick of Ala., who was elected. Mr. Hamlin himself voted for Gov. Seward.

The Mississippion (Jackson) has a letter from a friend in the Lecompton bogus Convention, whom it indorees as "a distinguished Democrat of Kansas," and "a good and true Southerner," who, writing on the night that the Convention concluded its labors, sums up the Constitution with its dodge aphmission, and save:

submission, and says:

"Thus you see that while, by submitting the question in this form, they are bound to have a ratification of the one or the other, and that while it seems to be an election between a Free-State and Pro-Slavery Constitution, it is in fact but a question of the future introduction of Slavery that is in controversy, and yet it furtishes our friends in Congress a besis on which to rest their vindication of the admission of Kansas as a State under it into the Union, while they would not have it sent directly from the Convention.

"It is the very best proposition for making Kansas a Slave State that was submitted for the consideration of the Convention. In addition to what I have stated.

a State State that was sagmitted for the consideration of the Convention. In addition to what I have stated, it en braces a provision continuing in force all existing laws of the Territory until repealed by the Legislature of the State to be elected under the provisions of this

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE W. Y. TRIBUNE. From our Cun Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857. Te-day should be marked with a white stone. If the promise of to day shall be fulfilled to morrow. we are at the dawn of a new era in our historyat the beginning of a most moment us political contest. The remarks of Mr. Douglas in the Senate to-day are almost universally considered decisive of his ultimate secession from the Administration and from the South. The Southern Senators, Mason ard Davis, plainly showed that they so considered it, by their tone and mancer. A Sauthern Senator congratulated General Wilson on the accession of Mr. Douglas to the Republican party: "You have get a new leader, who will lead you to the devil, as - bas led ur." Tais was clearly a confession of a fact which every year will make more conspicousthat the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas act, although an apparent triumph, was in reality the beginning of the rain of the Democratic party.

Much, every much, depends on Mr. Doug'as's perch, which is expected at 1 o'clock to-morrow. If he falters, and equivocates, and qualifiees, he will only throw himself away -he will be driven to the wall and crushed. In any case, the whole weight of the Administration and of the South will e thrown against him. If he confronts them boldly, and takes a resolute and thoroughgoing position, he has the whole North, the majority of the nation, with him.

President Buchapan and the Pro Slavery leaders bere hope that the Free State mea in Kansas will vote on the 21st of December, and thus send to Corgress a nominally Free-State Constitution. To get such a vote is now their game for if the Free-State men refuse to vote, and Kansas comes here for admission with a plain, palpable, Slave-State Constitution, the dissensions of the Democracy will be altogether past healing.

Gov. Walker will be here to-morrow, and will probably put forth an address to the people in reply to the Message.

The fight upon the printing continues It is thought that the discussion in the House to-day benefited rather than injured Wendell.

From Another Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

Secretary Cobb is concentrating the public moneys from other depositories at New York and here. s the most available course in the present necessities of the Tressury.

The Committees of both Houses will be announced on Monday. Mr. Carter of The Union has been appointed

Chief Clerk by Al'en. Cel. Forney had a second interview with the President, without producing any alteration in their positions, which are irreconcilable.

The developments in the House on the printing this morning are supposed to be favorable to a new combination for Wendell, and an arrangement to that effect has been suggested by which a participation in the benefits might be distributed. Tais ooks impracticable under existing embarrassments.

The reading of the Message made a sensation in the Senate. Douglas promptly announced his dissent from the President on Kansas, stating that he would take an early opportunity to express his seatiments. Stuart followed to the same effect. Davis sustained the doctrine of the Lecompton Conrention throughout. Bigler gave in his adhesion publicly, as he had previously committed himself in private, to the lame defense of the President's policy. Hale assailed the Message for gross inconistercies, showing a perversion of historical facts. Seward reviewed it generally, condemning the Kaneas part, but applauding others, and commending the whole as superior to those of Gen. Pierce. Mason vehemently proclaimed that the action of the Lecompton Convention was binding, even if no part of the Constitution had been submitted to the people, since the whole power had been delegated by the people-meaning the Border Ruffishs. Douglas signified his readiness to deliver his views to merrow, since both sides seemed desirons of proeceding with debate.

At this point, Kapsas documents were ordered to be printed, and others accompanying the Meseage were deferred. Trumball closed with a brief and scathing review of the Message, citing from an old speech of President Buchanan's wherein he centerded that if a Territorial Legislature called a Convention to form a State Constitution, the act was a usurpation, and not binding.

Although both Houses ordered printing, and thus made the Message and documents public, Wendell was refused access to them in defiance of all usage. the Clerks pleading orders which could have no authority.

To the Associated Press. To the Associated Frest.

Mr. Allen, Clerk of the House, has appointed John
F. Certer of Pennsylvania his Chief Clerk.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to

hand, but brings no news of importance.

RICHMOSD, Va., Taesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

The Legislature has fixed on Thursday, the 10th inst., for the election of a Sensier to succeed Mr. Hunter. THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRA'SS ..... First Session.

SENATE ... .. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. The Message of the President of the United States

was received and read. Mr. DOUGLAS submitted a ma tion for printing the usual number of copies of the Meera, to and documents, and 15,000 copies thereof for the mae of the Senate. He remarked that he concurred heart, ly and cordially in the views of the President therein a spressed, with the exception of that portion relative to h ansas and to the action of the Lecompton Convention. At an early day he would express his views and give ra asons why believed that the people of Kaness had not been left, as the organic act dec'ared, "perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. Mr. GWIN offered a resolution, "That all the print ing be executed by the Printer to the Senate at the last ses ion."

Mr. STUART concurred in Mr. Douglas's views respecting the Lecompton movement. At a future day he would speak on the subject, and insist, to the extent of his ability, that the people of Kansas should be treated like all others, and have the fullest opportunity to regulate such institutions as they wish to live

Mr. DAVIS concurred in the views of the President on the Kansas question, and would await the promised remarks of Mr. Douglas before he expressed his own views.

Mr BIGLER gave notice that he should defend the positions assumed by the President to the best of his ability, and that he would respond to Mr. Douglas.
Mr. DOUGLAS accepted Mr. Gwin's substitute.

Mr. HALE speke in opposition to the Constitution formed by the Lecoupton Convention, arguing that it would perpetuate Slavery in Kansas, no matter whether the people accepted or rejected the Slavery

Mr. SEWARD should be glad to hear the supperfers of the President explain his position, for seemed to him that the Message was very lame and impotent in its arguments on Kansas, and that somethirg more would be required to eatisfy the public n ind than is contained in the document itself. He trusted that the debate upon this point would not be delayed lorg, for before we were aware of it there might be civil war in Kansas. After reviewing other parts of the Message, he said he hoped that it would be understood that on Utah affairs Congress was substantially unanimous, that the world might be as ured that the Government of the United States would not suffer its fair fame to be tarnished, its power insulted, and the lives of its citizens destroyed by an eremy entrerched though it be in the Rocky Mountairs, and under the forms of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MASON was free to declare that all information or the last six months, relative to Kansas affairs, had come from questionable sources. If he understood the President's position, and he thought he did, the President's position was impregnable.

Mr. TRUMBULL deried that the Legislature of Kaness had authority to initiate the Convention. I: was, according to a speech once delivered in the Senate by Mr. Buchanan himself, an act of usurpation. Congress had repeatedly refused to authorize the people of Katene to form a Sate Constitution. Much had been said about popular sovereignty, but this now merely amounts, according to the great expositor of the party, to giving the free white people of Kansas the right to determine the condition of a few negroes. while they are prevented from regulating their own in-

atitutions in their own way.

Mr. BROWN said there seemed to be great anxiety to enter into discussion, and especially to find fault. They had heard the Message imperfectly read by the Clerk, and therefore could not properly understand it. He seked Serators to pause and sleep on the documerte before indulging in a debate which would go forth to the country over the telegraphic wires, penetrating even to Kansas, and giving tone to public opinion on the premises not yet perfectly understood. He asked Senators to reflect before taking their positions and uttering sentiments under the circumstances to which be had referred.

On his motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CLEMENS obtained permission to make a per-

sonal explanation. He read a letter from his colleague, Mr. Faulkner, asking him to state the facts upon which he, in caucus, based his conclusions with reference to the statements impeaching Mr. Wendell's character. Mr. Clemens in reply, agreed to Faulk-ner's suggestion to submit to Wendell, in order to give him an opportunity of vindication, Clemens's written statement describing the circumstances under which he was last Saturday approached by a person who said he was interested in procuring the printing for Web and that a pecunisry consideration could be secured for Clemens in one of two contingencies-first, that he should cast his vote for Wendell, or, secondly, abstain from voting. Mr. Clemens, to this, pointed the man to the act of Congress providing pains and peralties for such corrupt approaches, and told him he had mistaken his man. Wendell, in reply, solemnly protested against such charges, based on a nameless author. If the charges were properly preferred, he would promptly refute them. He had never directly or indirectly employed any person or agent to procure votes for him.

Mr. Clemens having finished reading the correspond ence, said he nad never seen Wendell to his knowledge, and had no purposes to accomplish other than a faithful discharge of his public duty. He was constrained from exposing the name of the secundrel who approached him on account of the man's family, who should not be confounded with the guilty. He accepted the statement of Wendell, so far as his denial of all complicity or knowledge of such a proposition was opcerned.

Mr. SMITH (Vs.) offered a resolution for the ap pointment of a committee to examine into the subject f the Public Printing, and providing that the election of Printer be postpoxed ustil their report be made He said it was believed that enormous corruption was connected with this subject, and hence the necessity of in investigation. The profits were probably \$800,000, and a Printer who might be elected to-day would get a marter of a million for his contract.

Mr. CLINGMAN said, elect a Printer first and ferward investigate. Mr. HOUSTON, who had moved to proceed to the

ection of Printer, said he would agree to that. Mr HOUSTON-A suggestion of that kind amounts

Mr. SMITH (Tenn )-I am a fast friend of Mr. Wenell, and state on his authority that he abides by the decision of the caucus, and supports the nomines.

Mr. KEITT of S. C. said he did not go into the caucus, but would vote for the nominee because that gentleman suited him. The debate was here interrupted by the reception

of the President's Message, which was read Mr. BOCOCK of Va. appealed to the House to complete its organization by the election of a public printer. Then he would join with others in ferreting

out extravegance and corruption. Mr. GROW (Pa ) advised the House to begin the

reform in the printing here by curtailing the enormous expenditures which had created our Government into s rival of all the book establishments of the country. The books which were sent out by Congressional authority were not worth the paper they were printed Without corcluding the discussion of the subject, the

House adjourned.

LOSS OF THE SHIP EVA DOROTHEA.

Nonrolk, Theeday, Dec. 8 1857.

The ship Eva Dorothea, Gatzear, from Bremen bourd to Baltimore, is ashore near Cape Henry. She had on board 250 passengers, who, with the crew, were saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

A slight accident yesterday to the U.S. steam frigate Powhattan detains five miles below here. President Pierce and lady are on board. The damage will be repaired, and she will probably proceed to sea tomorrow.

FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION. Sr. Louis Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857. As express passed through this city yesterday for Washington with dispatchee from Col. Johnston. The Republican received letters this merning from the simy to Nov. 31. The Mormons had ran off six hun-dred cattle in sight of Col. Alexander's camp, near Ham's Ferk, Green River. At the date of the letter it was supposed that Col. Johnston had concentrated his forces with Alexander, and that in a fortaight from that time Col. Cook's command would be with them. They expected to winter on Henry's Fork, Green River. There was a good deal of suffering from wast of provisions and clothing, and the horses were giving out from want of forage. Gov. Cumming and the other Territorial officers were determined to get into Salt Lake City if pessible. The Mormons were detern ized on resistance to either the military or civil offcers. A skirmish had taken piace between Cal Alex. arder's troops and the Mormons, and three or four of

the latter were captured.

The Democrat learns that nows has been received at Fort Leavenworth from Major's and Russell's traine that the Government at imals were dying in great arm. hers on the Plains.

THE BAY-STATE MILLS, AND LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.

Bosyon, Theaday, Dec. 8, 187.

The steckholders of the Bay-State Mills, bed a meeting to-day to investigate the affair of that on poration, in connection with Lawrence Stone & Co.

Mr. Kuhn, the newly appointed Pressurer, made a financial statement.

financial statement.

Mr. F. B. Crowning-hield asked how much has been Mr. F. B. Crowningshield asked how much has been bezzled, and when the embezzlement commenced. Mr. Kuhn replied that it began some two years ago, and he supposed the amount was \$500 000. The way it has been done is by mixing up the accounts. The money has been taken indiscriminately to pay any

Gebts that happened to accrue.

To a ferther inquiry, Mr. Kuhn stated that the amount was owed the corporation by Lawrence, Stone

After further discussion, during which considerable excits ment was manifested, the following gettlemen were appointed an investigating committee to report as early as practicable—Messis. Francis B. Gowningshield, Chas. P. Curtis, Geo. W. Lyman, Peter T. Homer, Richard S. Fay, ir.

MYSTERIOUS CASE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.
On Sunday afternoon Frank S. McCurre went into the store of Beattie & Adderson for the purpose of talking over business matters with Mr. Beattie. About an bour afterward McClure was seen to fall from the door of the building to the sidewalk. When picked up, if was found that his skull was fractured. He died on Monday night. Before the Coroner's Jury Beattie tas. was found that his skull was fractured. He died on Monday night. Before the Coroner's jury Beattle testified that, after parting with McClure in the store, he returned to the counting-room; be heard a noise at the door, and going there, found McClure lying on the sidewalk; his supposition was that, in passing out of the door, the deceased caught his foot in something, which threw him to the sidewalk, causing his injuries. Beattle was arrested latt evening on the afficavit of Samuel Mitchell, accusing him of the murder of McClure by striking him on, the head with an iron bar, and was held to bail in \$4 000. The parties are well known and highly respectable. and highly respectable.

ZANESVILLE O., Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.
The trains on the Central Ohio Railroad commenced running as usual to-day. The employees were paid yesterday.

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

At a joint meeting of the Recorder of the city and the Board of Supervisors, held to-day, Lous D Pilebury was unanimously reappointed Superintendent of the Albany County Penitentiary for the next three

MURDER.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

An aged German, named Matthias, owner of a tavern near Wilkesbarre, on the turnpike road, was found dead in a well to day, with large stones chained to his body. Marks of violence were discovered on his head. An employee has been arrested, as the supposed murderer.

SENTENCE OF NICHOLS. E. T. Nichols was sentenced to day to six years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for lorging P. T. Barnum's nan e in 1855.

THE ERIE CANAL. SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

The weather here is mild. The Eric Causi remains open, and the beats are moving through it freely.

THE WEATHER.
OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.
The weather here is mild and pleasant.
Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1857.
It is raining here this evening. The weather is mild.

LOSS OF THE SHIP NATIONAL.

MOBILE Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

The ship National, of Bath, Captain Boyd, from New-Orleans for Havre, was totally lost (no date) near Havana Her crew were saved. The National Lost Havana Her crew were saved. The National had a cargo of tallow and cotton—3 300 bales of the latter which was insured in New-York and France. She was a nearly new ship, of 1,066 tuns, and belonged to Capt. Berry and others of Bath.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The Canadian Steamsbip Company's screw-steamer Arglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 25th uit, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the Baltic, at New-York.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT. Boston, Tuesday, Dec 8, 1857.

The following are the footings of our Bank State 

U. S. SUPREME COURT. Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.
No. 1.—White, Stevens & Co., vs. Paschal Roses, administrator. Argued for plaintiffs.
No. 5.—Adolphus Durant vs. Samuel Lawrence of al. Argument commenced for appellant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857. The galleries of the House of Representatives were never more completely filled than they were

this morning, even on the most exciting occasions in the past history of Congress. Yesterday was one of the wettest, dirtiest and most generally unpleasant days of the season—the rain fell furiously, and the wind was high, raw and chilly. To day is cloudless, still and warm, and the women of the metropolis, tired of their captivity of yesterday, are abroad in immense numbers. They poured up the steps of the Capitol in a steady stream, sparkling with all the colors of the flower garden, from 9 a. m. till the hour of noon, when the House was called The scene in the House for an hour or two before

he opening was highly animated. The utmost good feeling appeared to prevail, to judge from the cordial greetings of the members, and there was an evident freedom from the auxiety about the organization which marked the opening of the preceding Corgress. The election of Col. Orr and the rest of the Democratic nominees for officers of the House was too certain to admit of doubt. The calling of the roll at 12 o'clock was responded to by an unusu-

ally full House. There were very few absentees.

The vote for Speaker revealed an unexpected disposition on the part of a few of the Republican members to bolt from the nominations of their party. Mr. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, for some reason which I have not been able to learn, would not vote which I have not been able to learn, would not voted for Mr. Grow, the Republican candidate. He voted for Mr. Horton of Ohio, who, being a man of sense, did not return the compliment. Mr. Ezra Clark, jr., of Connecticut, also botted and voted for Mr. Campbell. So also did Messis. Clawson and Robbins of New-Jersey. Edward Joy Morris of Penn-sylvania veted for H. Winter Davis of Maryland.

Although of the South Carolina delegation only Mr Benham, the successor of Preston S. Bro went into the caucus which nominated Mr. Orr, the entire delegation voted for him. His brief speech on taking the chair was well delivered and well re-